CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

ffice over No. 29 State Street. Entrance in Congress Square.

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STON CULTIVATOR.

d Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER . 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

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ricultural Department.

Town of Attleborough.

town forms the northwest corner County of Bristol. It lies about miles south of Boston, eleven miles of Providence, and about eight northwest of Taunton. It was first in 1644 and incorporated in 1694. ch of the Pawtucket rises here eral other rivers pass through the It has a fine water power and the cturers here are busy in improving it lue of the manufactures for the nding April 1837 was $500,000.— f cotton goods alone was 229,571. other manufactures consisted of shoes, leather, metal buttons, jew- combs, clocks, planing machines, ter's tools, straw bonnets, chairs, binet wares. The population then 396; it is now 3,620.

eborough was formerly a part of oth. The first settlement in the as commenced by John Woodcock sons in the neighborhood of the meeting-house where Hatch's tav- nds; this was soon after the divis- 1669. He built a house on the ad and laid out about 300 acres for n. He took up in several parts of n about 600 acres. His house cupied as a garrison. It was li- in 1670 according to the following "John Woodcock is allowed by rt to keep an ordinary at the ten er which is in the way from Reho- the Bay; and likewise enjoined to ood order that no unruliness or y be permitted there." His gar- as well known as a place of ren- s in the great Indian war with Phillip. It was a part of a chain of ations extending from Boston to Island. This stand is the oldest county. A public house has been the spot about 170 years; it is Boston and Providence turnpike. Daggett of Rehoboth was the first who laid out lands at the falls; first mill built here was a corn ned and occupied by Joseph Dag-

Boston and Providence rail road ns through the town close by the egational meeting house which is d east of the centre of the town.— ttleboro' bank stands in this vil- which consists of but few dwelling s, but these are neatly built and omely located. The President of nk, Mr. Samuel Carpenter, lives at r h side of the village by the stream *Ten mile brook;* he has a cotton y here and he is a warm advocate provements in farming. He has ringing some of his low lands which on this brook into first rate English and his crops have been very He recently took the first premi- the county Society for the largest ty of hay grown on an acre — his ighed seventy three hundred and five pounds after a sunning of three Mr. E. R. Ingraham has recently ed a small tract of his low land ad- Capt. Carpenter's and sown grass pon it. As he was not prepared to ll the last of June he sowed about e usual quantity of oats with the seed, intending to mow them off they go to seed — this is right for uld else have nothing but weeds for st crop.

O. S. Balcom has a pleasant and welling house near this same stream annually overflows a number of his acres of natural grass land. The poorest part of this land lies near a high bank and he intends to adopt our method of covering the grass and the land with soil and sowing it down in September. Other farmers in this town are now searching out their low lands which have heretofore yielded them nothing and are converting them into English mowing. This will be found very beneficial in a place where most of the high land consists of a sandy or gravelly loam which is not well adapted to the growth of grass. It is not long since the farmers here have learned the value of their bog lands and they are not yet familiar with the best practices to be adopted to bring them to bearing, — they have therefore prolonged the operation of subduing these flats to two and three years under an impression that it would not be proper to sow on their grass seed before the old sod was completely subdued — consequently weeds have sprung up and occasioned much more labor than if the good seed had been sown immediately after breaking up the old sod.

The soil near the centre of this village is in general light and will not bear a long drought — no rocks are here and consequently wooden fences must be relied on; but on the western and the eastern sides rocks are abundant, the land is more hilly, the soil more clayey, and water is found near the surface of the earth. Thus each has something which the other lacks. The centre is best adapted to grain for it is easily tilled, and four acres may be ploughed at less expense than one in the west of the town; while one acre in this latter will yield more in pasture than four acres in the centre. The County Society has offered premiums for setting forest trees by the road side, and many trees have been set but the soil here must be altered before such trees will thrive. It will signify nothing to set trees of any kind other than pines in light and sandy soils unless we take special care in setting and in watching them for a few seasons. Larger holes must be dug for the trees and a more stiff loam must be placed around them if we would have a sufficiency of moisture for the roots — and in addition to this something of a strawy nature should be placed about the body to check evaporation and to support the tree. Poor stack hay, leaves from the woods, chips, pine shavings or boughs are better than nothing to keep the surface moist.

Mr. Holman has a neat little place and he is studying the best methods of making his lands productive. For a green crop to be ploughed in he has sown corn on one of his fields and it looks thrifty. He will have an immense burthen to be covered by his plough, and we hope he will let us know how he succeeds in his experiment.

The Gilt Button Factory.

The establishment of the Messrs. Robinson for the manufacture of gilt buttons is in the north part of the town. This is the only button factory in Massachusetts and there is but one more in New England. This Factory has been in successful operation for about a dozen years; and the way they turn off buttons here is a caution to all who find it difficult to keep their cash in their pockets when golden glittering goods are offered for use and for ornament in dress. It is astonishing to witness the rapidity with which polishing and gilding are here performed. All the branches of button making are going on at the some time. We see one man casting the buttons—another punching holes in them — a third fitting the hole for the eye — a fourth making the eye — a fifth preparing it to fit the button — a sixth putting these parts together — a seventh riveting or fastening them — an eighth polishing or gilding the article, and yet we have not given an account of half the movements necessary to complete a button.

Mr. Robinson very politely showed us every department of his establishment and explained, as far as we were capable of learning, the various processes necessary to be gone through to perfect this ornamental portion of dress. He spoke of a kind of gilt button which had been made in England and sold here for sixty and seventy dollars per gross; and he said he could make the same kind of button at his factory for ten dollars per gross!—This may give us some idea of the *gross* imposition which has been practiced upon us in regard to articles of whose manufacture we were totally ignorant.

The farmers of Attleboro' have been in the practice of meeting once a month and discussing questions relating to improvements in husbandry. Such meetings are far more useful than those which have been held in many towns under a Lyceum flag; as practical and useful subjects are brought up and members are led to think and to reason rather than to talk and act the orator on abstruse questions which are of no practical utility. The county cattle show will be held in this town on the thirteenth of October next. Deacon Thatcher, the President of the Bristol County Society, lives in Attleboro'. He owns and carries on a large farm here and takes an active part in the promotion of improvements. Deacon T. has long been in the practice of raising his own neat stock in preference to purchasing from the country.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

Cheese Making.

Messrs Editors—Communications are occasionally made through your paper, giving the best method of making cheese from practical experiments. As your journal is designed for a medium through which farmers can interchange their views upon the various subjects connected with their high calling, I submit the following, if you think it worthy of occupying a corner of your Farmer.

The plan generally proposed by your correspondents, is to strain the milk in the tub over night, and warm it in the morning, carefully stirring in the cream. Mr. B. F. Bill, in the October number of the New Genessee Farmer, says—"In the morning take off the cream with a skimmer, and put it in a vessel by itself; then warm the milk, or a part of it, over a slow fire till about blood heat; then pour in the cream, and stir it moderately till there are no particles to be seen floating upon the surface."

It seems to me evident, that when the cream is once separated from the milk, it can never be so thoroughly incorporated with it again, as the milk as soon as taken from the cow.

Our method is this: Immediately after the cows are milked at night, (and the quicker the operation is performed the better) we strain it into the cheese tub and put in the rennet—as the milk when it first comes from the cow is in precisely the right temperature to set. If the rennet is good, and properly prepared, a large table spoonful is sufficient for a pan full of milk. The tub should then be covered with a cloth, and allowed to stand undisturbed — in about 40 minutes it will cogulate. It is then carefully cut, the tub again covered and left to stand till morning. When the tub is wanted for the morning's milk, the night's curd is dipped into the cheese basket, or cheese sink, to drain, and the morning's milk strained into the same tub. The rennet is then put on, going through the same process as with the night's milk. When sufficiently drained, the two curds are put together, scalded and salted according to the discretion of the maker.

Those who have had the least experience in the management of milk, must know that warming it after it has cooled, gives it a tendency to sour the quicker.—Any person who will take the trouble to try the experiment, will find that curd made from milk warm from the cow, will keep sweet much longer than that which has been warmed over the fire; and, besides this, it saves the time and trouble of *skimming* and warming. Nothing will make a good cheese maker assume a belligerent attitude so quick, as to see the skimmer flourished over the cheese tub.

From a long experience in a moderate sized dairy, I am persuaded than in no way can so much, or cheese of so good quality be made, as to set the milk while warm from the cow.

Yours, E. BISHOP.
Attica, Genessee Co. April, 1841.

P. S. While upon the subject connected with cows, let me suggest to your correspondents who occasionally send you the quantity of milk given by a particular cow, to give it in pounds, and not in quarts. It can be done much easier, and with greater accuracy; and not only so, but in the latter case it is too often *guessed* at, or measured, froth and all, in bruised and battered quart measures.

[New Genesee Farmer.

Bristol County Agricultural Society.

We have received through the hands of the officers of this Society, a list of the premiums which will be offered at the next Cattle Show and exhibition to be holden at Attleboro' on the 13th day of October next.

The following are among the premiums offerred by the Society. We notice with pleasure that this Society is for encouraging the exhibition of our best native stock in preference to any other. [ED.

Improvements.

To the person who shall on the first day of October, 1841, have the largest quantity of Land, not less than one acre, in the best state of preparation for English mowing, which was swamp land or fresh meadow, on the first day of June 1840, $25.

Premiums claimable in future years.

For the most accurate and satisfactory experiment in the application of manure —premium payable in 1843.

For Stock.

For the best fat Ox, $8; for the second best do 6; for the third best do. 4; for the best fat Cow 3; for the second best, do. 2; for the best Heifer or Steer, not less than two nor more than three years old, 3; for the best, do. 2; for the best Bull, not less than one year old having reference to size, form and disposition, 8; for the second best, do do. 5; for third best, do do 3; for the best Bull Calf not less than four, nor more than 12 months old, having reference to the same properties mentioned in the Bull, 3; for the second best do. as above, 2; for the three best milch Cows, all owned by one person, having regard not only to their qualities for the dairy, but all other essential qualities in Cattle, 5; for the three next best, do do 3; for the best milch Cow, 4; for the second best. do. 2; for the best Heifer, not less than one, nor more than three years old, and not having had a Calf, 4; for the second best, do. do. 2; for the third best, do. do. 1; for the best pair yearling Steers, 2; for the second best, do. 1; for the best Merino or Saxon Buck, full blooded or mixed, regarding as well as the quantity and quality of the wool, as the form and size of the animal for mutton, 3; for the best Ram of imported breed, except Merino and Saxon, 3; for the six best Merino or Saxon Ewes, 3; for the six best of any other breed, 3; for the best Boar 3; for the second best, do. 2; for the best Breeding Sow, 3; for the second best do. 2.

Grain and Vegetable Crops.

For the best crop of Indian Corn, raised on an acre, being not less than 60 bushels, $10; for the second best, do. averaging not less than 50 bushels to the acre, on not less than two acres, 7; for the second best, averaging not less than 40 bushels, from not less than four acres, 8; for the best crop of Potatoes, not less than four hundred bushels to an acre, 8; for the second best, do. not less than 600 bushels on two acres, 6; for the best crop of Wheat, being not less than 20 bushels from an acre, 10; For the second best, do. not less than ten bushels on half an acre, 3; for the best crop of Rye, not less than fifteen bushels on an acre, 6; for the second best, from not less than two acres, nor less than twelve bushels to the acre, 5; for the best crop of Barley, not less than 30 bushels to the acre 4; for the best crop of Oats, do do 4; for the best crop of Hay produced on half an acre, consisting principally of Herd's Grass, Fine Top and Red Top, 6; for the second best, do do 4; to any person who shall introduce any grass not before cultivated in this country, and prove after actual experiment, its superiority to any grass now cultivated, 10; for the best crop of Ruta Baga, Carrots, Mangel-Wortzel and Onions, each from not less than a quarter of an acre, 5; for the second best, 4; for the best crop of English Turnips, from not less than a quarter of an acre, 3; for the best crop of Beans, raised on one fourth of an acre, 4; for the second best, do. do. 3: for the greatest variety of the best Apples for family use, raised on the farm of the claimant, 5; for the second best as above, 3.

Stone Wall.

For every one hundred rods of Stone Wall, made on any farm in the County of Bristol, during the present year, $9.

Manure.

To the person who shall collect the greatest quantity of any kind of material, (excepting Manure from Stock) which in the opinion of the Committee shall more than pay the cost for collecting and spreading on his farm between the first day of October last, and the first day of October next, not less than 250 loads, 40 cubic feet to a load, 12; a second premium for not less than 200 loads, 10.

Claimants for the premiums on Manure, must state in writing signed by himself and some disinterested person, the quantity and quality, the materials of which it was composed, and the estimated cost of the same, addressed to Geo. B Atwood, Recording Secretary, at Taunton, on or before the first day of January, 1842.

Claims for Premiums on Stone Wall to be made the same as for manure; to be viewed by a Committee to be appointed for the purpose.

Ornamental Tress.

For the greatest number of the best kind, and in the most thrifty condition, set out in the spring, on the road side, not less than 100, 7; for second do. not less than 75, 5; for the third do. not less than 50, 3.

Claimants for the premiums to furnish the same evidence within the same time, to the Secretary, as required for premiums on Walls and Manures.

Butter, Cheese and Honey.

For the best tub of Butter, not less than 50 pounds, the produce of the farm of the claimant, with a written statement of the time, when and how manufactured, 8; for the second best, do. 6; for the third best, do. 4; for the best lot of Cheese, not less than 100 lbs. 8; for the second best do. 6; for the third best, do. 4.

To the person who shall take up in the season, on his own farm, the greatest quantity of good Honey, and shall at the same time, exhibit the greatest skill in the management of Bees, 4; second premium do. 2.

If there be anything supposed to be new in the management or preservation of the same, to be communicated in writing.

Manufactures

The Committee on Cloths and the most useful articles of Household Manufactures and Fancy articles, are authorized to award in premiums according to their judgment of the comparative excellence and utility of the articles presented, 100.

Ploughing Match and Trial of Working Oxen.

On the morning of the day of Exhibition, at 9 o'clock the Ploughing Match will commence, and premiums will there be awarded to the owners of the Ploughs which shall plough in the best manner, and with the least expense of labor, one eighth of an acre within a limited time, under the direction of the Committee for the Ploughing Match, viz:—

To the 1st Plough, with one yoke of Oxen *without* a Driver, 7; the 2d do. do. do. 6; to the 3d do. do. do. 5; to the 4th do. do. do. 4; to the 5th do. do. do. 3;

To the 1st Plough, with two yoke of Steers not more than four years old, or one yoke with horse *without* a driver, 5; To the 2d do. do. do. 4; to the 1st span of Horses, *without* a driver 4; to the 2d do. do. 3.

To the best Plough used at the Ploughing Match, not having before drawn a premium, 2; to the second best do. do. 1.

To the best yoke of Working Oxen, which have been owned in the County not less than three months, 5; to the 2d do. do. 4; to the 3d do. do. 3; to the 4th do. do. 2; to the 5th do. do. 1.

To the best yoke of three year old Steers, regard being had for their qualities, both for labor and for Beef, 4; to the 2d do. do. 3; to the 3d do. do. 2.

The address to the Society will be delivered at 2 o'clock, P. M.; and immediately after, the reports of the Committees will be made and premiums announced.

N. B. It is desirable that affidavits should be furnished with all articles easily susceptible of such proof.

Per order of the Trustees,
GEO. B. ATWOOD,
HORATIO PRATT,
SYDNEY WILLIAMS.
March, 1841.

Valuable Discovery.

Mr. Haggerston of Watertown has discovered a mode of killing the Rose Slug and has made known his discovery to Col, Wilder. We copy the article from the Boston Courier.

M. P WILDER, ESQ., *President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:*

SIR,—Having discovered a cheap and effectual mode of destroying the *Rose Slug*, I wish to become a competitor for the premium offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. After very many satisfactory experiments with the following substance, am convinced it will destroy the above insect, in either of the states in which it appears on the plant, as the fly, when it is committing its depredations on the foliage.

WHALE OIL SOAP, *dissolved at the rate of two pounds to fifteen gallons of water.*—I have used it stronger without injury to the plants, but find the above mixture effectual in the destruction of the insect. As I find, from experiments, there is a difference in the strength of the soap, it will be better for persons using it to try it diluted as above, and if it does not kill the insect, add a little more soap, with caution. In corresponding with Messrs. Downer, Austin & Co., on the difference in its appearance, they say—"Whale Oil Soap varies much in its relative strength, the article not being made as soap, but being formed in our process of bleaching oil. When it is of very sharp taste, and dark appearance, the alkali predominates, and when light colored and flat taste, the grease predominates." The former I have generally used, but have tried the light colored, and find it equally effectual, but requiring a little more soap—say two pounds to thirteen gallons of water.

MODE OF PREPARATION. Take whatever quantity of soap you wish to prepare, and dissolve it in boiling water, about one quart to a pound; in this state strain it through a fine wire or hair seive which takes out the dirt, and prevents its stopping the valves of the engine, or the nose of the syringe; then add cold water, to make it the proper strength; apply it to the rose-bush with a hand-engine or syringe, with as much force as practicable, and be sure that every part of the leaves is well saturated with the liquid. What falls to the ground in application, will do good in destroying the worms and enriching the soil, and from its trifling cost, it can be used with profusion. A hogshead of 136 gallons cost forty-five cents—not quite four mills per gallon. Early in the morning, or in the evening, is the proper time to apply it to the plants.

As there are many other troublesome and destructive insects, the above preparation will destroy, as effectually as the rose-slug, it may be of benefit to the community to known the different kinds upon which I have tried it with success.

THE THRIPS, often called the Vine Fretter, a small, light-colored or spotted fly, quick in motion, which in some places are making the Rose bush nearly as bad in appearance as the effects of the slug.—*Aphis*, or Plant Louse, under the name of green or brown fly, an insect not quick in motion, very abundant on, and destructive to, the young shoots of the Rose, the Peach tree, and many other plants. The Black Fly, a very troublesome and destructive insect, that infests the young shoots of the Cherry and the Snow-Ball tree. I have never known any positive ... time. Two varieties of insects that are destructive to, and very much disfigure Evergreen, the Balsam or Balm of Gilead Fir in particular, one an Aphis, the other very much like the rose-slug. *The Arcarus*, or red spider, that well known pest to gardeners.

THE DISEASE MILDEW on the Gooseberry, Peach, Grape Vine, &c &c. is checked and entirely destroyed by a weak dressing of the solution.

The above insects are generally all destroyed by one application, properly applied to all parts of the foliage. The eggs of most insects continue to hatch in rotation, during their season. To keep the plants perfectly clean, it will be necessary to dress them two or three times.

THE CANKER WORM. As the trees on this place are not troubled with this worm, I have not had an opportunity of trying experiments by dressing the trees, but have collected the worms, which are killed by being touched with the liquid. The expense of labor and engines for dressing large trees, to be effectual, may be more than the application of it will warrant; but I think by saturating the ground under the trees with the liquid, about the time the insect changes from the chrysalis state and ascends the trees, will destroy them; or when the moth is on the tree, before laying its eggs, they may be destroyed without much labor; in either case the mixture may be applied much stronger than when it comes in contact with the foliage. Laying it on the trunk and branches of the tree, at the consistency of thick paint, destroys the brown, scaly insect on the bark, and gives the tree a smooth glossy, and healthy appearance.

I remain, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
DAVID HAGGERSTON.
Watertown, June 19th, 1841.

HAVING. A certain farmer, who had not yet joined the temperance Soc. went to the field where his workmen were mowing, one day, after 11 o'clock, and affected to be highly pleased with their work; but just then, making a mistep, and finding himself in a horizontal position, he changed his tune, and exclaimed in a rough and harsh voice, "You lazy rascals, you don't half cut your grass. I thought at first view that your work is pretty well done, but when I come to *lay down to look at it*, I see that you don't understand your business." [Yankee Farm.

SILK CULTURE. The act for the encouragement of the silk culture, passed by the Legislature of New York, on the 26th of May, authorizes county treasurers to pay a bounty of 15 cents per pound for reeled silk, said cocoons having been raised and silk reeled within that State, until the 1st of June, 1846.

Gen. Jackson had a very severe attack of the cramp cholic on the 22d ult.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Free Trade.

This phrase sounds well in the public ear and a general system of free trade would be a capital affair if we could persuade the nations of the earth to adopt it. We, the people, the consumers, might then purchase where goods should be found cheapest and the products of the whole earth would soon be offered to us at the lowest prices for which they could be grown and manufactured. We could avail ourselves of the productions of the hardy Russian who labors twelve hours for the sum of seven cents — of the Indiaman and of the patient Chinese who are not always able to obtain so large wages — of the nearer European who would rejoice to be assured of one shilling for each day's labor; thus we might have iron and teas and wines and woollens and cottons at very low prices, while the natural products of our own country would find a ready market in the old world which is half starved for the want of the surplus accumulating in our store houses, or rotting for the want of a good and free market.

If the governments of the earth would but let us alone we could feed the European to fulness, while the proceeds, obtained in his market, would command all the energies of the running workmen there at less than half the rate which we are obliged to pay for the same in our own country. We should thus be enabled to make greater annual purchases because we should have the ready means for payment. Laborers would find better encouragement and all could command a *larger share* of the necessaries and the luxuries of life. Commerce like the mighty ocean would then find its equipoise and would flow into every harbor unobstructed by bars and dams and dykes erected by rulers of the people to gather enough of spoils to pay the expense of ruling.

But how can these existing evils be remedied? Shall this young nation set the example?— Shall we say to Europe "come, bring hither freely all your luxuries and your gew-gaws to tempt our vanity, while you are taxing some of our products at the rate of several hundred per cent. on their cost?"

Shall we dispense with a tariff of duties and resort to direct taxation to maintain our own government? Direct taxes would be more equal than any duties that could be levied on the necessaries and luxuries consumed. The poor man with a large family pays annually, by way of duties, a much heavier tax than a rich man with a small family. Some poor men with not one hundred dollars which they can call their own, are paying for the support of the general government ten times as much as some rich men who are wallowing in wealth. But who will consent to any direct tax on property so long as the government can find means to collect indirectly all that may be needed? The rich will [illegible] their consent, because they perceive that such a system will compel them to bear an equal portion of the public burthens;—the poor and the ignorant will not consent, for they seldom *feel* any tax which is not presented to them by the collecting officer.

He, therefore, who should seriously propose to pay all our expenses by means of a direct tax would be entitled to the appellation of a bold legislator; and we can see no prospect that direct means will be resorted to so long as indirect means of obtaining money are much more popular. But by laying taxes on imported goods we obstruct free trade—we take from the foreign manufacturer a portion of his profits, as other governments take from our producers a portion of theirs. And so long as the rulers of nations shall find it more feasible to take the money of the people slily and indirectly than to take it openly and directly, we can hardly hope that free trade will ever be the order of the day; and while older nations shall continue to fetter our commerce we shall be obliged, in self defence, to lay suitable restrictions on theirs.

We must not consent to let foreign manufacturers pile up their goods here free of duty, until they have choked and stopped our factories, lest they may not always feel so *generously* inclined,—lest, when we have found it impossible to compete with them, and have made bonfires of our looms and our jennies, they may find they have the sole control of our market, and may raise their prices to suit their own convenience rather than ours.

Count the Cost.

On Saturday last, we saw about half a dozen men in Cambridge raking a very smooth field, on which Mr. Cragie once kept his flock of sheep. There was a ton of hay to the acre.— Six men would call it a good afternoon's work to rake over six acres. Twelve men would rake twelve acres. Did any one of these men ever see one man with a horse do as much raking as twelve would do on such ground? We have seen this done with a rake that costs but four dollars.

The American Magazine.

The first number of this work is on our table. Its appearance is good and we shall make some extracts from it in a future paper. Otis, Broaders & Co., 120, Washington st., are agents in Boston. The price is $1 50 in advance.

Law Reporter.

The July No. of this valuable publication is just received. Bradbury & Soden, 10, Washington st. have the work for sale.

Library of Health.

Geo. W. Light, No. 1, Cornhill, will supply one with the July numbers of Dr. Alcott's work on Health.

Musical Reporter.

The July number of this work is received from Saxton & Peirce, who have it for sale at 133 1-2 Washington street.

Latest from Washington.

TUESDAY EVENING. The Senate has at length settled the question of amendment of the bank bill, as proposed by Mr. Rives of Virginia, by a vote against it, 38 to 10. It will be recollected that the principal feature of the proposed amendment was to establish no branch in any state without the consent of the state. Two of the opposition members only, Mr. Walker of Mississippi and Mr. Williams of Maine, voted for the amendment. Mr. Clay will now carry his bill through the Senate. Mr. Choate of Massachusetts voted for the amendment, and seemed to give much offence to Mr. Clay by advocating it.

On Monday, the fifth, the House refused to adjourn, and the day was spent in hearing Mr. Wise talk against the distribution bill. On Tuesday, after much contention, and several appeals from the decision of the Chair, all of which failed, the House, at eleven in the evening, came to a decision on the distribution bill. The vote stood 116 ayes, and 108 noes.

Robbers and Robberies.

The following is copied from the Mail of Thursday.

"A desperate attempt was made on Wednesday night to force the safe of the Globe Bank, No. 22 State street. The rooms of the Bank are in the second story. The robbers entered, probably, through a window in the lower part of the building, and gained access to the safe by cutting out part of the sash of a large circular window on the stairs.

The safe was secured by *two iron doors, three padlocks*, of a peculiar construction, imported from England, expressly for this Bank, and *four large locks* of the most approved construction.

The robbers succeeded in cutting off the head bolt of the first padlock, and there stopped.— Whether they were unable to open the locks, or were frightened from the work, does not appear.

ANOTHER. A Gloucester correspondent of the Mail states that an attempt was made to enter the bank in that town during the heavy rain storm on Tuesday night, by removing the pannels of the door. The rogue was frightened from his work by a person in the house adjoining, who, hearing the noise, threw open a blind to ascertain the cause.

AGAIN. The counting room of the Salisbury Manufacturing Company was entered, Wednesday night by some burglar or burglars, and *sixteen thousand dollars abstracted from the safe!* Five hundred dollars reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

Railroad Accident.

On the 5th inst., a serious accident happened on the Norwich Railroad, near Moosup. A mail contractor was passing with a two horse carriage, and came to the crossing just before the arrival of an extra train which went out from this town that morning. Seeing the train approaching, he held in the horses, intending to let it pass before he crossed the track. Just before it came up, however, one of his horses becoming restive, he gave it a cut with the whip, upon which they both sprang forward, crossing the track, and presenting the broadside of the carriage to the engine. It was instantly demolished, and the driver was thrown against the fence, a distance of about 20 feet. When taken up, his head was found to be much lacerated and bruised, but the skull not broken. The left thigh was broken, and the fractured bone about six inches. He was removed to his home, about two miles distant, and surgical assistance procured. He was insensible, but, when our informant left, showed some indications of returning consciousness. We should suppose his chances of recovery must be very small. We understand he is a methodist minister.

Board of Visitors Report.

The Report of the Board of Visitors to West Point has been published. It speaks in high terms of the Cadets, their instructors, and the general design of the institution—suggests a few alterations in the rules of government under which the Academy is controlled, and ends as follows:—

"The Department will permit us to add, in conclusion, that with whatever diversity of opinions we may have met, we are about to take leave of each other and of this enchanting scenery, which nature seems to have created in beautiful harmony with a vigorous and tempered developement of youthful intellect, deeply sensible to the great permanent interest of the whole country in this our national institution of science, and earnestly hoping that no narrow public councils, or party or local jealousies, will ever be suffered to divert it from its original purpose, or to impede its natural progress to the very utmost limit of accidental perfection."

CONVICTION OF LETTER STEALERS. During a late term of the United States Circuit Court, held at Springfield, Illinois, Chas. Lancaster, late Postmaster at Carrollton in that State, was tried and convicted of robbing the mail. It appears that he had been suspected for some time, and Mr. Brown, U. S. Mail Agent, laid a plan to detect him. He mailed a letter, containing some $75, mostly counterfeit, at a place not far off, and by closely tracing it found that it disappeared on reaching the Carrollton Post Office. Lancaster was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary. At the same term James M'Cabe, charged with having robbed the mail between Springfield and Shelbyville, plead guilty and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. Another man, named Andrews, was acquitted on a charge of the same kind.

STEAM SUPERSEDED—*Etzler's Patent Republican Mail Line to Timbuctoo.* J. A. Etzler, of Philadelphia, a native of Germany, and now a citizen of the United States, has made an invention which is confidently expected to supersede steam in navigating the ocean. The advantages consist in a new plan of sails, which will secure the whole power of the wind, and can be far easier managed than the present sails, and in applying the force of the waves as a propelling power. A company with sufficient means has been recently formed in Philadelphia, to secure the patent rights in the principal States of Europe, and one of the partners, as agent for the company, will leave for England in a few days. [Times.

The New Orleans Bulletin advises Captain Gorham, late commander of the ship Charles, not again to visit New Orleans, unless he wishes to be a mark for the finger of scorn as he passes on the Levee, and to be disowned and despised by his nautical brethren.

Capt. Gorham has published in the Portland Advertiser a long statement, in which he denies the truth of the charges brought against him, and requests a suspension of public opinion until the whole matter undergoes a legal investigation, which he intends shortly to make. In regard to the abandonment of the Charles, he says—"I am confident I can convince the public of the necessity, as it then appeared, of my so doing, and the purity of my motives."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

MONDAY, July 5. The Senate has not been in session to-day.

The House met, and a vote was taken on going into the Committee of the Whole, which prevailed by a small majority. The Distribution and Preemption Bill was accordingly taken up, and Mr. Wise spoke for three hours and a quarter in opposition to the bill, as laying the foundation for a protective tariff, as distributing revenue where there is now a deficiency, and as inexpedient in every point of view.

Mr. Rayner took the floor and the House adjourned at half past 1 o'clock.

Although the House have manifested much of a working spirit, in refusing to adjourn over, on account of the anniversary of this nation's independence, there has been scarcely a quorum in attendance for the whole day.

The day has been celebrated in a very happy and appropriate manner by a celebration of the Sabbath Schools of this city. The scholars of the schools of the Protestant Churches were united in procession at the City Hall, and marched to the Capitol Grounds, where seats and entertainment were provided.

They numbered about two thousand. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Smith of this city, Rev. Mr. Bingham of the Sandwich Islands, Senator Southard and others.

The Military Companies of this city have paraded to-day, and the day has been celebrated as usual by cannon, fireworks, &c., and has passed off in an orderly manner.

The Company of the United States Flying Artillery, Capt. Ringgold, from Fort McHenry, who have been in the city for some days, have made a display in front of the President's house this evening.

As usual numerous visitors have waited upon the President to-day.

The Anniversary.

The celebration of the FIFTH was in every respect brilliant and satisfactory. The various military and civic processions were large and conducted with the nicest order and decorum; much of the music was of the most splendid description; and the several entertainments given at Faneuil Hall, the hotels, etc. were attended by full and joyous companies.

The children connected with the various Sunday Schools made a most interesting appearance. Those from the Baptist Societies constituted a procession of between two and three thousand; and the floral company belonging to the Warren street Chapel attracted much attention.

The address by Mr. Curtis, delivered before the city authorities at the Odeon, was an eloquent and classical performance; and we have heard several other efforts spoken of as exceedingly creditable.

About nine o'clock in the evening—we borrow the language of the Transcript—the display of fireworks from the common commenced, which gave little satisfaction, owing to the threatened storm that was rising in the south east. It commenced raining soon after nine, accompanied with vivid lightning and rattling thunder. It is estimated that something like eighty thousand people had assembled on the common and vicinity to witness the display of fireworks when the rain set in. Just after the commencement, an alarm of fire was sounded from Orange lane. The rain and the alarm of fire soon set the immense mass in motion, and there was a general rush to the outlets of the malls, and the principal streets were soon with the moving mass. They proceeded with the fireworks in a hurried manner, occasionally there were two or three pieces in operation at the same time, as long as they could be ignited, which continued till a quarter to ten when they ceased.

During a part of this time the scene was grand and [illegible] intervals red with lightning, a large fire was rapidly consuming several wooden *buildings in the South* part of the city, which was seen at a great distance and the fireworks which were thrown off from the common, lighted up the distant spires of the churches, which with the cries of women and children, the rattling of carriages, the noise of the firemen, and the shouting of boys, rendered the scene one of intense excitement and alarm. As yet we have heard of no accident of a serious nature, which may be considered a little extraordinary, when it is recollected that a very large number of the people in the streets were from the country, who had their horses and carriages in the streets, and amidst the chaos and confusion. The storm ceased about half past eleven. The quantity of rain that had fallen was sufficient to saturate the thirsty earth. Late in the night another heavy shower passed over the city. [Times.

SEMMES. Mr. Leigh concluded the argument Saturday, before the General Court, on Semmes's application for bail, and after a conference the Court decided to bail the prisoner in the sum of $25,000. [Richmond Whig.

[Semmes is the student who shot at and mortally wounded Professor Davis, of the Virginian University. Judge Henry St. George Tucker, the President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, has been appointed Professor of Law at the University.—Post.]

Deputy Sheriff Pratt, of this city, Mr. Hatch informs us, came down in the cars on Thursday morning from New Bedford, bringing with him, on a writ of habeas corpus, a colored girl named Louisa Fearing, about 18 years of age, from Richmond, Va., from which place she had come as a servant with a family on a visit to the north. A hearing of the case will be had before the Supreme Court to-day. [Transcript.

THE FIFTH AT PHILADELPHIA. A letter from Philadelphia, dated July 6th, published in the New York Journal of Commesce, says—

"With the exception of a few boats that were upset upon the Delaware by the squall and heavy gust of rain that came up in the evening, the day passed off, so far as I have learned, without accident. No where that I have heard from has there been loss of life."

NAVAL. The U. S. frigate Potomac, Capt. Storer, was at Rio Janeiro May 20.

The frigate Constellation was at the Cape of Good Hope, May 1st, to proceed to China.

SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS. There is a good deal of sickness in Florida among our troops. Upwards of two hundred, completely disabled, have recently been sent North.

The Gov. of Cuba has ordered the immediate erection of Sunday schools in Havana, where the children of all classes may be educated free of expense.

UN-OFFICIAL. It is stated that Professor Ingraham has received the appointment of Secretary of Legation to Spain, which he has accepted.

A man arrived at Wisconsin Territory, a few weeks since, with NINETEEN children, and said he had left a part of his family behind.

The Harrisburgh Telegraph and Chronicle are both out for General Scott, for the next Presidency.

Accounts from various parts of the country represent the prospects generally favorable for a bountiful harvest.

Ship Gloucester, with the Missionaries for the Sandwich Islands, sailed from Valparaiso on the 4th of April.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

Brigadier-General Winfield Scott, Major General by Brevet, to be Major-General, June 25, vice Major-General Alexander Macomb, deceased.

OFFICIAL—TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 3, 1841.

Amount of Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the Acts of Congress of 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840		$26,681,337 58
Redeemed of those issues		22,914,409 40
Leaving outstanding		$3,766,928 13
Issued under the act of February, 1841, viz:—		
Prior to March 4	673,681 32	
Since March 4	4,049,349 70	
	4,723,031 02	
Redeemable of that issue	144,264 02	
Leaving outstanding		4,578,767 00
Making the aggregate outstanding on the 1st inst.		$8,345,685 13

T. EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury.
[Courier.

A NOBLE ACT. This morning, as several boys were playing on Union wharf, one of them fell into the dock. He was seen to fall by Captain Elwell, the wharfinger, who was at the window of his counting room, up stairs. Fearing that he could not get down in time to save the boy's life, he called to Capt. James Paxton, formerly of New Bedford, who was passing at the time, told him what had happened, and Captain P. instantly threw off his coat and hat, plunged into the water, brought the boy to the surface, and held him till a boat came to their rescue. [Transcript of Wednesday evening.

[The Transcript is in error in stating that Captain Paxton was formerly from New Bedford. He is a Boston Boy, and has sailed as master out of this port, for twelve or thirteen years past.—Post.]

REMEDY FOR A LIGHTNING SHOCK. As this is the season when all are more or less liable to experience a shock from nature's battery, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser suggests that any person struck down by lightning, no matter if apparently dead, ought to be laid immediately extended on the damp ground; and if it do not rain upon him, water should be thrown on freely, which in most cases will conduct off the electric fluid without serious injury. Many a one has lost his life when a knowledge of these facts on the part of friends or bystanders, would have preserved it.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA. During the severe storm on the night of the 5th, in Philadelphia, there was a very heavy fire, of three extensive Rope Walks and several buildings adjacent to them, at a small village about two miles above the town. The Rope Walks belonging to S. W. Norris, Adam Hinkle, and Jacob Dunton, and were wholly uninsured. Being so far above the city, the firemen could afford but little aid. The fire was communicated by lightning. The loss is estimated at $45,000. There occurred during the night, two or three fires of less magnitude.

THE SEA-SERPENT. A "strange and unusual object" was seen off Nahant, the other day. If it was not the Sea-Serpent, nobody knows what it was. A correspondent of the Morning Post says it had a "strange and outlandish appearance." *Quere.* How could it [illegible]

A New York paper thinks it a remarkable coincidence that the Sea-Serpent never appears at Nahant except when the Hotel is in order to receive company. This man seems to know very little of the Yankees.

RAILROAD RIOT. A fatal riot occurred in the town of Chatham, Columbia county, on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad, on Sunday night week. A party of Irish laborers, called the "Corkonians," were attacked while asleep in their shanties, by another party, with clubs and missiles, and during the tumult several guns were fired, and one young man was mortally wounded. A number of other persons were more or less injured. Several of the ringleaders were put under arrest. [New York Sun.

LAFITTE, THE PIRATE. It is said in a late Galveston paper that a man was recently hung in one of the West Indies, who confessed having served under Lafitte. He stated that a considerable sum in gold had been buried on Galveston Island by order of Lafitte, and that he himself had buried about five thousand dollars in doubloons, when about to leave on a cruize, which unforeseen circumstances had prevented his returning for.

LATITUDINARIANISM. Gibbon very sententiously remarks, in speaking of the religion of the Romans, that the various modes of worship which prevailed in the Roman world were considered by the people as equally true; by the philosopher as equally false; and by the magestrate as equally useful. And this toleration produced not only natural indulgence but even religious concord.

THUNDER STORM. The thunder storm of Monday evening appears to have been very heavy towards the South. We learn from the New Bedford Mercury that a building on Hazard's wharf, in that city, was struck by the lightning. A dwelling-house in Taunton was struck by the lightning. A dwelling-house in Taunton was also struck. A barn in Attleborough, belonging to Mr. Appollos Follett was struck and consumed, with all its contents.

FIRE IN PEMBROKE. A house in Pembroke, (on the Plymouth and Boston Road) belonging to Benjamin Standish, was struck by lightning on Monday night and was entirely consumed by fire. At the time the house was struck, there were four persons within, women and children, who got up during the tempest, and went to a neighbor's house, leaving the house without an inmate. About one hour afterwards, the house was discovered to be on fire.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. It is expected that about 80 young gentlemen will receive the bachelor's degree at the present commencement, which is to take place on the last Thursday of July. On the preceding day addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cox of Brooklyn, New York; Professor Lewis of the New York University; and the Rev. Mr. Condit of Portland, Me.

A THRILLING INCIDENT. The Richmond Star states that a man employed upon the roof of the Capitol, slipped, and for some time was dangling eighty feet from the ground, with no security but a grasp upon the gutter of the building! Ropes were soon procured, which he grasped, and attempted to descend, but his strength failed, and he slipped, the rope cutting his hands to the very bone.

It is stated in the New York Tribune that the Supreme Court have made a requisition on the sheriff of the city of New York to bring up Mc Leod before the said Court, at the term to be held next week at Utica, to hear their judgment on the questions argued upon the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Municipal Court.

WEDNESDAY, July 7.—*Numerous Presentments by the Grand Jury.* No less than seventy-five indictments were presented yesterday, and of this number sixty-two were for selling liquor contrary to law, on the complaint of the City Marshal, as directed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Levi Barker, a lad who had served one term in the House of Correction, pleaded guilty to three indictments for obtaining goods by false pretences:—1st, falsely using the name of Mrs. Dr. John Homans, and obtaining thereby two valuable shawls from Thomas P. Smith. 2d, falsely saying that he was sent by a lady residing at No. 11, Atkinson street, and obtaining shawls to the value of eighty dollars from Henry Earle;—and, 3d, obtaining two accordions from Charles H. Keith, in the name of Mrs Hill, Pemberton Square.

On a fourth indictment, for obtaining two shawls from Levi J. Bradish, in the name of Mrs. Dr. John Jeffries, he pleaded "not guilty," and as the preceding pleas of guilty on the other indictments would place him completely in the power of the court, Mr. Parker gave notice that he should not put him on trial for the fourth.

William Fitzgerald wore a black eye, and confessed a blacker heart, by pleading guilty to an indictment for keeping a house of ill-fame.

Nancy McCavanagh pleaded not guilty of stealing forty dollars, and a cap, breast-pin and apron, from Rosalin Sheperd.

A portion of the unlicensed liquor sellers will probably be arranged to day. [Morning Post.

RAPE. We have been informed that a rape was committed on Saturday afternoon last, about two miles from this city, near the Reisterstown road, on the person of a young and beautiful German girl, who resides on Pennsylvania Avenue. She had been in the habit of bringing in cows from pasture, and it was while on this duty that she was met by the negro. He has not yet been arrested. [Baltimore Ocean.

DISCOVERIES. The search for pirates among the islands at the mouth of the Mississippi has led to a number of discoveries of another kind, among which is the following:—On a lone island, Capt. Taylor found a suspicious looking chap, and his mistress, dressed in male attire.— They were brought up to the Balize, and on examination, it was found that the lady was the wife a resident of New Orleans.

Gov. Chambers of Iowa, recently held a "talk with the Indians, at which he found cause to reprimand severely the rival chiefs, Keokuk and Hardfish, for their past acts. They seemed to take it like true penitents, and there is now a prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulties which have for so long a time given trouble to the tribes in that quarter."

STEAMERS LOST. The Clarkson, from New Orleans for Nashville, was snagged and totally lost on the 17th ult. An old steamer called the New York, at New Orleans, on the 23d ult. careened over suddenly from her moorings, swung off into deep water and sunk almost immediately. No one was on board, and every thing on board was lost.

THE CROPS. The papers are croaking at the prospect of the crops. But they have done so so often that they alarm nobody but gull. The Southern papers are telling how short the cotton crop will be this year. It was just so last year. If the annual accounts of the crop failures were true, the world would have starved to death years ago. [Greenfield Gazette.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK. A letter received in England from Madras, says that there is no doubt that the Golconda, Transport ship, perished in a typhoon in the China Seas, having on board Lieutenant-Colonel William Isacks, Capt. John Bonnor Neeve, twelve other officers, and 355 soldiers of the Thirty-seventh Native Madras Infantry, besides camp-followers.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN CUBA. A memorial from some of the principal inhabitants of the city of Havana, proprietors of agricultural estates has been presented to the Captain General of the Island, praying him to take prompt and effectual measures for the suppression of the slave trade.

MURDERERS IN LIMBO. Two men are in custody at Harrisburgh, Pa. one of whom it is said to have confessed the murder of Mr. Crist, as mentioned not long since. The two confined at Baltimore on the same charge, would seem therefore to be innocent.

SUICIDE BY A HORSE. At Louisville, on the 14th inst., says the Gazette, a horse, on the corner of third and Market-streets, becoming restive in his geer, reared, pitched, floundered, &c., and in his operations dashed his brains out upon the pavement.

An Indian, upon being apprehended for the murder of his wife in the interior of New York the other day, said he did not like to be hung, rather be "shot quick," but would prefer *burning* to either of the other methods of dying! "Build fire," said he, "and me walk into it!"

SIGN OF CIVILIZATION IN THE SOUTH.— The Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Yazoo city, Mississippi, have passed an ordinance prohibiting traffic of any kind on the Sabbath, and that it be set apart wholly for the exercise of religious duties.

The Salem Gazette says that there were upwards of six thousand four hundred passengers on the Eastern Railroad, on Monday. The trains all passed with punctuality, and no accident or delay occurred during the day.

IN HER OWN SILKS. Miss Charlotte Mitchell, of Georgia, appeared on her wedding day dressed entirely in silk of her own manufacture— cap, gloves, stockings and dress—equal to the best pongee.

EX-PRESIDENT JACKSON. Letters from Nashville, dated 22d ult. state that General Jackson was taken suddenly ill with the cramp cholic the day previous. Many considered him dangerously sick.

AMERICAN PRISONERS AT VAN DIEMAN'S LAND. The friends of these men called a public meeting at the New York Park, for last evening, to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners.

Judge Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals, has been elected by the Visitors to the Professorship of Law of the University of Virginia.

The National Ægis says, "we understand that the Western Railroad Cars passed over the large bridge at Springfield, for the the first time, on Monday last.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. payable 16th inst. at Philadelphia

AMERICAN CONSUL AT PARIS. Mr. Lorenzo Draper has received his *exequatur* as consul of the United States at Paris, from the King on the 9th.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Wm. Spurr, 2d. to Miss Campbell; Mr. Benj. Wild to Miss Olive C

July 4, by Rev. Mr. Neale, Mr. Elijah M. H Miss Maria Marshall; Mr. Wm. Thomas F Miss Mary Jane Davis, all of this city.

July 4, by Rev. Dr. Lowell, Mr. Wm. B. Hi Newport, R. I. to Miss Clarissa B. Paine, of B

In Charlestown, Mr. J. W. Frothingham to Mary Angeline, only daughter of Hon. Benj. Th son; Mr. John Mullett to Miss Emily A. daughter of Wm. Caswell, Esq.

In Sanford, Me. Mr. John H. Shapleigh, of B to Miss Harriet N. daughter of John Powers, of S.

In Worcester, June 24, by Rev. Mr. Scudder, John Colliston to Miss Frances Jones.

In Amherst, June 30, by Rev. Mr. Colton, Martin Stoddard, of Providence, R. I., to Miss P. daughter of Gideon Delano, Esq.

In Shrewsbury, Mr. Needham Howe of Marlb to Miss Candace Newton.

In Brattleborough, Vt., June 28, by Rev. Brown, Mr. Warren Hayden to Miss Sarah W both of Harvard, Mass.

In Shutesbury, June 13, Mr. Josiah Holton of field, to Miss Rhoda Fitts.

In Greenfield, June 16, Mr. Peleg Adams to Sarah B. Merriam.

DEATHS.

In Worcester, July 4, Dea. Abel Gates, 47.

In Hubbardston, June 28, Mr. John Phelps, 8 30th, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Stillman Morse, 3

In Townsend, at the Female Seminary, Jun Miss Marcia, daughter of Isaac Stevens, Esq. Athol, 15.

In Sutton, June 26, very suddenly, Deacon J McClallen, 83.

In Leicester, June 26, Olive, widow of the late W Rowland, and daughter of Noah Butterworth, E of Cumberland, R. I., 84.

In Westminster, June 11, Thos. Kendall, 22.

In Bolton, June 15, Mr. Abel Whitcomb, 82.

In Whittingham, Vt. Mr. Stephen Putnam, a r lutionary pensioner, 80.

In Taunton, Peter Adams, a highly respectable ored citizen, having attained to the venerable a 101 years.

In Warwick, R. I., June 23, Hon Henry Bo ton, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Judicial C 79.

In Petersburg, Va. June 25, Miss Elizabeth M of Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, late of Salem, Mass.

In Cambridgeport, July 5, Mrs. Eunice, wid the late John Willard, of Newport. N. H. 67.

In Wrentham, Mr. Ellis Ware, 87½, a revol ary pensioner.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. David Child, forme Boston, 40.

In Charlestown, Capt. Lemuel Porter, 63; M. Noyes, 36.

In Foxboro', June 29, after an illness of one Mr. Liberty Leavitt, aged 34, leaving a wife a children to mourn their loss. July 1, Mr. Ezr penter, 88, a soldier of the Revolution. 2d, daughter of Mr. John Cowell, 11 months. 4th, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Carpenter, 25.

REVIEW OF THE MARKE

Boston, July 7

Ashes. The receipts of the week are very li and Pots are a shade higher, with an improved mand. Sales principally at 5½c.; 100 brls. taken exportation. Pearl dull of sale, at the same pric

Coffee. The sales for exportation have been 1500 bags St. Domingo, 8¾ a 9c. per lb., 6 mos 400 do. Java, 11½ a 12c.; Porto Cabello, 10¼c. some small parcels St. Domingo, by auction, 8 mos.; Porto Cabello 10¾ a 10½c. cash, and 10½c. per lb.; 90 bags Java, 11½c. 4 mos.

Fish. Sales new Shore Cod, $2 00; do. dock, suitable for shipping, $1 50 per qtl.; and lots badly cured, 75 a 87½c. per qtl.; Hake, $1 00, do. do.; Bank, $2 12 a 2 25 per qtl. tive demand has been experienced for Mackerel nearly all the arrivals of the week found ready at $10 for No. 2, and for No. 3, $5 50 per brl.

Hides. A demand favorable for sustaining ent prices continues to prevail for all description the transactions of the present week comprise one half the importation of Valparaiso, at 14c. 6 1200 Mexican dry, 13½c.; 1200 St Domingo, not transpired; 4000 Rio Grande, 14½c. 6 15,000 Madras Goat Skins, 23c. 6 mos.; Cura none in market, would command 44 a 46c. each.

Hops. We learn by the advices per stea Britannia, that the reports of the growing England were more favorable, but the duty is timated at above £145,000, and a steady demand vailed at former prices.

Molasses. There have been large arrivals the week, and sales have been made of 3 a 4 Cuba, to distillers, at 16 c. and the balance of two cargoes at the same price. Several cargo going into store on account of importers, to wa an improvement in prices.

Provisions. There has been an improved mand for Beef, during the past week, and prices Massachusetts inspection have advanced about per brl. The sales of Pork have been about 100 of all descriptions, at the range of quotations, are former prices continued.

Sugar. The market has been very quiet since last report; the trade have operated to supply immediate wants, and about 300 boxes Cuba have been taken for refining—the latter at 7 the former, 300 boxes do. at 7½ a 8c. per lb. boxes do. white, 9 a 9½c. Sales by auction, 1 New Orleans, 6¾ a 6½c. 4 mos.; 5 hhds. Porto 7¼; 25 boxes Havana brown, 7¾c. 4 mos.

Seed. Very little enquiry is yet made for the season is not yet sufficiently advanced. are nominal and little or no demand.

Tea. The accounts of the Britannia have not terially affected prices; sales have been con the immediate wants of the trade, at a slight ment on some of the best descriptions of gre Souchong; Hyson 80 a 85; Young Hyson 70 and Souchong, 50c. per lb. The sale in Lo the 14th ult. closed with considerable firmness; 32,000 packages offered, about one third found The price of Company Congou closed at 2s. 9 The announcement of 12,000 packages for public on the following day caused the dealers to be ca in their operations, and lower rates were sub to, for some descriptions, Company Congou fully taining the closing rates of the previous sale.

Wool. The new clip comes in slowly, and pr are not yet established: sales of fleece and pulle made to a moderate extent at quotations. Se sales of foreign coarse have been made during week, comprising about 400 bales Buenos Ayres, washed and washed, 9½ a 14c. per lb. 6 mos cr.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, July 7. FLOUR. The demand for eral days has been very languid, but prices at the mediate close acquired more firmness on account improvement in N. York, and at the principal S ern ports. Supplies are very small for the season, holders of Southern, particularly, are more firm. principal sales of the week comprise 1700 bbls. F ericksburg, $5 50, part cash, and balance 60 and 4 mos.; 1000 do. do. extra Eagle brand, at per bbl.; 500 do. Richmond, $5 50, 90 days; 3 do. $5 75, 4 mos.; Georgetown, $5 68¾ a 5 7 and 5 87½ and $6 for small lots; 200 brls. Howa $5 75, 60 days cr.; Genesee, good common br $5 62½ a 5 75, and fancy do. do. 5 87½ a $6 pe By the Britannia, we learn that the general ap ance of the crops in Europe indicated favorable ha vests.

GRAIN. The transactions in the early part of week were for yellow flat Corn, 65 a 66c per bu and white do. 63 do. do. No sales of any conseq were made at the close, and prices deemed a sh lower; the dealers preferring to reduce their st rather than operate at present rates. Sales Nor Oats 46 a 47c. and Delaware 42c. per bushel. 40 white Beans sold by auction, $1 13 a 1 15 per bu

New York, July 7. FLOUR. No sales; pr remain as last reported.

GRAIN. Wheat is without change. A sale of bushels of Jersey Rye at 60c.; Northern, 61 a Oats, 45 a 46; Northern corn, 62½ a 63c. weight measure; Jersey, 62½.

Philadelphia, July 6. FLOUR. A sale 200 brls. Brandywine flour at 5 50; Pennsylv command 5 25; Rye flour, 3 12 a 3 25.

GRAIN. Wheat finds a ready sale at 1 20 a 1 per bushel for prime Penn.; red Southern, 1 12 a 1 Yellow Corn, 60c.; White, 58c.; Southern O afloat, 40c.

lle, Ky., June 26. FLOUR. We hear 50 brls. of Ohio at $3 90 a $4 00. Sales light. Dray-loads are made at 4 25 a 4 50.

Wheat, at the Mills, 62 a 65c. per bush.; the country, 25c.; Oats, 20c.; Barley, bushel.

From the country, 40c. per 100 lbs.

rleans, June 26. FLOUR. The re- his article have been very considerable, and here has been a very good demand for export st Indies, holders have found it difficult to former prices, and to effect sales from the ight decline has been submitted to. We al- tations to correspond with sales, and quote 20, remarking that 4 15 appears to be the al rate.

Corn remains in moderate but steady de- eity consumption only, at former quotations. without any change, viz: 35 a 37c. with a

TLE AND MEAT MARKET.

on, Monday, July 5. At market, 300 , 12 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep, and 60 Beef Cattle remain unsold at the e market.

Beef Cattle—A farther reduction was sub- and we again reduce our quotations. First 25 a 6 50; second quality, $5 75 a 6 00; ity, $5 00 a 5 50.

and Calves—Sales, $25, 28, and 33.

Dull. Lots were sold for $1 75, 2 00, 2 25, , and 3 00.

Dull—A few old hogs, 4½ a 5½. A small ngs at 6. At retail, from 5 to 7.

ANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables,

RETAIL PRICES.

s, new, per bushel		a	2 00
r Squash, per doz	37	a	.. 50
s, per bushel		a	1 00
, new, per bunch		a	.. 10
new, per bunch		a	.. 10
new, per bunch		a	.. 08
, new, per bunch		a	.. 6
, half peck		a	.. 25
rs, new, per head	6	a	.. 10
e, per head	3	a	.. 4
e, per bunch	3	a	.. 4
e, per lb.	3	a	.. 4
Beans, per bbl. pk		a	.. 37
ers, per doz		a	.. 75
r bushel	1 00	a	1 50

Fruit.

erries, per box	20	a	.. 25
s, per quart	12	a	.. 17
rries, per box	25	a	.. 37
ts, per bbl	8	a	.. 10
, per doz	17	a	.. 20
erries, per bushel	2 00	a	.. 2 50
s, " "	25	a	.. 50
Apples, per lb	4	a	.. 5
dried, white, per bush	1 50	a	1 75

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

, lump, per lb	20	a	.. 25
firkin	16	a	.. 20
, new milk, per lb	7	a	.. 10
, four meal	2	a	.. 3
, per dozen		a	.. 14
fresh, per lb	8	a	.. 14
corned	6	a	.. 10
smoked	8½	a	.. 9
Tallow, per lb	9	a	.. 10
whole hogs	6½	a	.. 7
roasting, per lb	12	a	.. 15
fresh	10	a	.. 12½
salted	7½	a	.. 9
Boston, per lb	9	a	.. 12½
Western, do do	8½	a	.. 10
heet, per lb	8½	a	.. 10
Western, per keg	8½	a	.. 9
per lb	8	a	.. 10
eet, per lb		a	.. 8
	6	a	.. 10
Calves	5	a	.. 7
ns, per lb	12	a	.. 16
s, per lb	10	a	.. 15
e, per dozen	1 75	a	2 00
, per lb	6	a	.. 12½
per qr	50	a	1 00

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Ash, per 2000 lbs		a	8 00
astic, do	10 00	a	10 00
do	10 00	a	10 00
y, do		a	8 50
Orchard, do do		a	8 50
Mountain, do do		a	9 00
per chaldron		a	6 50
al, per basket	32	a	.. 37
n Wood, dry, per cord		a	6 00
ry do do, do do		a	5 00
ry do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

SEED MARKET.

rd Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	.. ..
" white, per bag	10 00	a	.. ..
Seed, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
e Seed, "	3 00	a	3 50
Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" American, do do		a	.. ..
r, Northern, per pound	12	a	.. 13
" Southern, "	7	a	.. 8
" Foreign, "	6	a	.. ..
White Dutch, per lb	20	a	.. 25
Lucerne, or French	30	a	.. 33
hy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a	3 75
ap, bushel, northern		a	1 50
" Southern, bush	45	a	.. 55
rd Grass, "	3 00	a	.. ..
" "	2 00	a	2 50
wheat "		a	1 00
, per bushel		a	1 00
g Rye "		a	1 00

HIDE MARKET.

s Ayres, dry hide per lb	14	a	.. 14½
anbuco, dry salted	11½	a	.. 12
Grande	14½	a	.. 15
alador		a	.. ..
ahaus	11	a	.. 11½
ionts		a	.. 12½
Indian	12	a	.. 13
on	13	a	.. 16
n, slaughtered	5½	a	.. 5¾
atta, cow, green salted	1 00	a	1 40
" " light		a	.. ..
" " dry	75	a	1 25

LEATHER MARKET.

al, best tannage, per lb	30	a	.. 32
country, per lb	27	a	.. 29
more, city tannage	29	a	.. 30
" dry hide	23	a	.. 25
York, red, light	22	a	.. 24
" " middling	20	a	.. 22
" " overweight	18	a	.. 20
on, " slaughter	21	a	.. 22
" dry hide	21	a	.. 22
ghter Upper in the rough		a	.. 24

LIME MARKET.

aston, per cask	70	a	.. 80
den	65	a	.. 70
ang, St. George Co's		a	.. ..
white lump	1 25	a	1 50
2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
common	75	a	.. 80

HAY MARKET.

ern Screwed, per ton	13 00	a	14 00
Country, per hundred	95	a	1 05
w	50	a	.. 60

WOOL MARKET.

rican, common to ¼ blood,	33	a	.. 36
" " ¼ "	38	a	.. 40
" " ½ "	42	a	.. 44
ed Wool, superfine	42	a	.. 43
No. 1, Lambs	37	a	.. 40
No. 2, "	26	a	.. 30
No. 3, "	18	a	.. 20

GRINDSTONES.

ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

HOP MARKET.

ort, Mass. 1840, per lb	15	a	.. 20
" "		a	.. ..

PLASTER PARIS.

ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

Wanted.

TWO **Journeymen Wheelwrights.** Good recommendations will be required. Inquire of LEONARD DANIELS, Cambridge, Mass. July 10th.—tf.

Bargains! Bargains!

SMITH & McQUAID,

335 WASHINGTON STREET,

HAVE just received from the New York Auctions an assortment of **Seasonable Goods,** among which are the following, viz:—

Chine Fig'd and Plaid Mantles, prices from	$2 50 to 6 00
Real Mohair black Mantles, plain and embroidered,	4 00 to 5 50
Super quality and beautiful colors 6-4 Silk Shawls,	4 50
9-4 Figured Silk Shawls, very heavy Fringes,	6 00
9-4 black Silk Shawls, heavy Fringes,	6 00
9-4 plain black Italian do, " "	6 00
9-4 large cord Velour Ottoman Silk Shawls,	10 00
9-4 embroidered figure, 2 colors, do do	10 00
9-4 super super Chine Shawls,	12 00
8-4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,	5 00
10-4 black Filet Shawls,	4 00
6-4 Cashmere, beautiful colors, for 2nd mourning,	10 00
9-4 plain Cashmere Shawls, with Silk Fringes,	4 00 to 5 00
Embroidered and plain Mos. de Lain Shawl, various prices,	
Super super plain Satin Stripe Chally,	50 cts.
" " " black and blue black Mos. de Lains,	50 cts.
Super super Cashmere Moslinees,	50 cts.
" " small plaid Mos de Lain, beautiful for children' dresses,	50 cts.
Printed do, various prices, from	20 to 62½ cts.
Super super plain boiled Poi de Soie, very light colors, best in Boston,	87½ cts.
Super super colored stripe Gro de Afrique,	$1 12½
Silks, various prices, from	37½ to 75 cts.
8-4 black Filet, for Shawls,	$1 00
Beautiful patterns Chally Delaines,	37½ cts.
Chine Silk Holdfs, 75cts.; Twilled Silk do.	37½ cts.
Black and blue black Alepine, 62½; super do, 75c; super super,	$1 00
Super Printed Paris Lawns, colored ground,	33 cts.
Prime Chine and figured Parasols, whalebone frames,	$1 75

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold cheaper than at any other store in this city, at SMITH & McQUAID'S, No. 335 Washington, second door south of West St., Boston. tf—june19

A. S. JORDAN.

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

No. 2, Milk, two doors from Washington Street, Boston. Manufacturer of Combs and Pocket Books, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the **Tortoise Shell Work,** at the Fairs, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of **Wrought and Plain Combs,** of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs. Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne.

Dr. Church's Tooth Powder; Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles.

Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price.

Miniature Ivory's, and Settings.

Gold and Plated Lockets, for Miniature and Hair. Balm of America.

☞ **Combs made to Order or Repaired.** ☜

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

July 3d. tf.

E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** as a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic Alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of hot water, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be as necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 54 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 99 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 70 State st., up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.

July 3d. 6mo.

Desirable Real Estate.

FOR SALE, the **Farm** belonging to the Estate of the late Jotham Bush, situated in the centre of Boylston, 7 miles from Worcester, consisting of about 115 acres, much of it first rate land, in a highly cultivated and productive condition, mostly fenced with stone wall, and supplied with never failing water, with a good supply of ingrafted fruit. The House is spacious, commodious, and in complete repair, with two wells of superior and durable water. The Barns are large and in good repair. To one who desires a pleasant country seat, together with a productive farm in a healthy town, this affords a fine opportunity. A double out lands, a mile distant, may be purchased with the homestead, if wished for, in part, or the whole, containing about 125 acres of choice intervale and timber land, situated by the Nashua river.

june19—tf JOTHAM BUSH.

Summer Shawls.

SMITH & McQUAID have just received a splendid assortment of Fashionable Summer Shawls, consisting of embroidered Muslin, Mohair plain and embroidered, thin Silk Shawls, a new style Ombra Net Shawls, the richest in this city, and a variety of other kinds; all of which will be sold at their usual cheap prices, at 335 Washington St., second door south of West St., Boston. tf—june19

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—june19

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a **Dark Brown Mare,** about eight years old, with white hind feet, also some bunches on her feet, and a rope on her neck. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB B. FLAGG.

Sherburne, May 28th, 1841. 3w.

Carpetings! Carpetings! Carpetings!

WOOL, Cotton, Hemp and Straw, of the latest and richest patterns, just received and for sale very cheap by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St. Boston, May 15, 1841.

Summer Cloths.

PLAID, Striped, Figured and Plain Gambroons, Linen and Cotton Goods of every description, as cheap as can be found in the city, by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St.

Boston, May 15, 1841. 3mo

SIMMONS'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTH & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, **Nos. 32 & 34 Ann St., opposite Merchants' Row, Boston.** It is well known that this is the CHEAPEST Establishment in the City to purchase any article in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Line, as every variety can be found, from a pair of Gloves to a superfine Dress or Frock Coat, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the most economical.

Rich Spring Goods---Just Received.

☞ Strangers visiting the city are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they can find every variety of READY-MADE ARTICLES, or can have them made to order. Vests and Pants, in urgent cases, half day's notice. Coats, one day.

It is supposed by many that a genteel Coat, Pants, or Vest, cannot be made in Ann St. I ask nothing to show my goods, or to measure and make up any garment, and if it does not suit the purchaser, and is not 20 per cent. less price than he can purchase the same elsewhere, he need not take it.

Coats, from $9 to 18, from super German, English and American Cloths. A superfine Dress Coat, made from twill'd cloth, at the very low price of $12.

1500 Vests, at prices from 75 cents to $3 50. A superior article at $1 75.

Thin Summer Pants, a splendid assortment of every description, from $1 to 3 50. On hand, 1000 pairs.

Thin Jackets, of this article I have a large assortment, prices varying from 62 cents to $1 25. 2000 on hand. Very superior Linen, white or brown, $1 25.

Thin Coats, a large variety, at prices varying from $2 to 5 50.

Pants, of Cashmere, Cloth, Doeskin, super Queen's and Prince Albert mixtures, &c., in price varying from $3 to 6 50.

Shirts, of different goods, fancy and plain cotton, from 50 cents to $1 25; the last named price are a superior article, with linen bosoms, collars and wristbands.

Shirt Bosoms, ruffled and plain, from 25 to 75c.

Stocks, plaid and plain, of satin and bombazine, some very superior, from 25 cents to $1.

Handkerchiefs, of every description, both Pocket and Neck, prices from 12 cents to $1.

Socks, of Cotton, knit Woollen, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, from 12½ to 37½ cents.

Also—**An endless variety of other Goods,** at much lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere in this city.

The reader will ask how I can sell less? I will inform them: 1st. My rent is one half the rent of a brick building, being wood. 2d. My business is all cash on delivery of the goods; therefore I am able to make quick terms at a small advance. 3d. I purchase my goods from first hands in Boston and New York markets, and get them from 10 to 15 per cent. less price than is usually paid. 4th I do not trust one-half of my sales, and make my other customers pay for the loss sustained in trusting.

☞ Articles ready-made are of superior Goods and good workmanship. Articles made to order, the customer can depend upon good work, as all my coats are made by journeymen. In all cases, if an article purchased does not suit in every respect, it can be returned.

☞ Ready-made Garments on lower floor—Cloth and Cutting Rooms up stairs.

ALL are invited to call, whether they purchase or not, especially purchasers buying to sell again.

☞ LONDON FASHIONS received monthly.

june12—9w G. W. SIMMONS.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR NUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads.

GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Woodland and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door **conveniences.** Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my AGENT for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power to dispose of Rights for States and Counties, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.

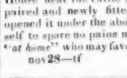
june12—tf

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "at home" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Ploughs.



PROUTY & MEARS celebrated **Ploughs** are constantly for sale by the Subscriber at **Bigelow's Old Stand,** in Weston.

REPAIRING done at short notice.

☞ PLOUGHS WARRANTED GOOD.

WILLIAM F. GLEASON.

Weston, May 1, 1841 tf

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the Highest Premiums at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlaem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its cheapness,"**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only in the best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gases evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

☞ Stockholders is incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall, about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street. may9

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

Day's Improved Axletree.

N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecution.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axletrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument

IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, it is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3 and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

feb6—ej6m

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or unlimited credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1 to 2 inch inmensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Lathes, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of any dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Brocades. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may8

Sea Elephant Oil.

6000 GALLONS of a very superior article, bleached, at 75 cents per gallon, warranted to burn as well as Oil usually sold from $1.00 to $1 25.

ALSO:—A prime article bleached Oil, at 50 cents per gallon, at retail. For sale by

CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER,

Corner of Hanover and Salem streets.

May 22. tf.

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., (opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Rocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. tf. may13

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and quality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the genuine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, by calling at 231 Washington St. (under Marlboro' Hotel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.

may15—tf

One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, no. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for FAMILY use, and offer every article as low as it POSSIBLY can be afforded, adhering strictly to ONE PRICE, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges.

KIMBALL & PHELPS.

may8

Farming and Garden Tools.

SHOVELS, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes, Garden Trowels, Pruning Knives, Light Garden Hoes and Rakes, and the like implements in great variety, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, at the South-end Hardware Store, 336 Washington St., Boston, nearly opposite Lamb Tavern.

may8—3mo HENRY E. LINCOLN.

Butcher's Stand---To Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and SLAUGHTER HOUSE, situated in the village of Stoughton. This is one of the best stands in the County of Norfolk, there being no butcher within several miles. The buildings are very convenient, and in good order. For further particulars apply to ELIJAH ATHERTON.

Stoughton, May 21, 1841. tf—may22

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

93-7 Merchants' Row, near State Street.

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds for 1841,** comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warran

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

THURSDAY, July 1. Inquiry was made of Mr. Barnard, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, whether the Committee would be likely to report a Bankrupt bill at the present session. Mr. Barnard said the committee would agree on a bill in a few days, and he hoped it might be ready for action at the present session.

In the Senate there was quite a tumult owing to a move on the part of Mr Rives, to essentially vary the Bank Bill, from the attitude it presented in coming from the Select Committee.

Mr. Rives moved so to amend it, as to exclude that part of the fundamental rule, which gives the power to establish branches in the States, and in lieu thereof, to insert so much of the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, as requires the assent of the States. This question involves to a great degree the doctrine of State rights, and if it attains, I think the bill will be vitally injured.

Of the Whig party in the Senate, it is said that Messrs. Archer, Merrick, Preston, Barnard, and Henderson, will go for it.

Mr. Clay was extremely eloquent in his reply to Mr. Rives. It was evident that he had the matter deep at heart, and he defended his ground with a manliness and openness which charmed all hearers. He said in reply to Mr. Rives, about an assertion of the former opinion of the present President, that he knew Mr. Tyler to be friendly to all the great leading measures of the Whigs, but that opinions of the Executive ought not to weigh either way. They ought to do their duty on their high responsibilities as Senators, and leave the President to do his.

FRIDAY, July 2. In the Senate after farther discussion by Messrs Pierce and Linn, the resolution of Mr. Buchanan relative to removals from office was laid over.

The special order of the day, the bill to incorporate a Fiscal Agent, then came up and

Mr Choate of Massachusetts, in a brief and forcible speech, supported the amendment offered by Mr. Rives. His chief reason for this was, that the bill, as originally reported, could not pass, and the interests of the country absolutely demanded a Bank of some kind.

After a few remarks from Mr. Clay, and a brief rejoinder by Mr. Choate, Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island, spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Archer at length against the amendment of Mr. Rives. Mr. Rives rejoined, and Mr. Merrick of Maryland, took the floor, when the Senate adjourned to 3 o'clock.

In the House, Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, made a long speech in reply to Mr. W. Cost Johnson on the Land Distribution and Pre-emption Bill. Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts, spoke for three quarters of an hour in favor of the bill, and Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania, replied with great force to the speech of his colleague, Mr. C. Brown, vindicating the Executive's appointments in Pennsylvania, and defending the character of individuals whom Mr. Brown had attacked. He went on to support the bill, and when he had closed Mr. Dean of Ohio and Mr. Habersham of Georgia, both spoke against it—the latter to the hour of adjournment.

SATURDAY, JULY 3. In the SENATE. Mr. Linn occupied the morning hour in a speech on the necessity of arranging the inland trade between Missouri and the Mexican provinces.

The Fiscal Bank bill was taken up, and Mr. Bayard moved to amend Mr Rives' amendment so as to allow branches to be established in any State which did not express its dissent to the same. Mr. B entered into an argument to prove that Congress had power over this subject—but that the power would not be abandoned by this provision. Mr. Phelps argued that Congress had power under the Constitution, to place branches in any State but for the sake of harmonious action on this subject, he would waive the exercise of the power, and agree to the amendment of the Senator from Va. (Mr. Rives.) He wished it to be understood, however, that this course was not to be considered an abandonment of the powers; and, should the bill prove to be ineffectual, with this provision, he would then go as far as any one to exercise the whole constitutional power on the subject.

Mr. Huntington took a view in opposition to that of the Senator who preceded him, and in a very able argument, maintained the existence of the power under the Constitution, to establish a bank, and deprecated the amendment as an abandonment of that power.

The Senate went into executive session for a short time, and adjourned to Tuesday.

In the House most of the time was occupied in the discussion of the Land distribution Bill.

Mr. Hopkins offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information in relation to the estimates and expenditures of the Department, and other matters, from the year 1836 to the present time. Agreed to.

And the House adjourned to meet on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

FEMALE INDUSTRY. It is computed that four millions of dollars are annually earned by females in Massachusetts employed in the various factories and manufactories of straw hats, stocks and all the various other articles for which New England is noted. The number of females so employed is about 40,000, of whom about 25,000 are in the cotton and woollen factories.

A man in New York, intending to go to church, dodged into a restorateur.—He did not discover the mistake until he was too drunk to mend the matter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Britannia.

15 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Royal Mail steamship Britannia, arrived at this port Saturday morning, in thirteen and a half days from Liverpool, having left that port at noon on the 19th of June. She arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. on the 1st inst., and left at 7 the same evening, having consequently made the passage from Halifax in 36 hours. She arrived at Liverpool on the 9th of June, in 11 days from Halifax.

The Britannia brought 63 passengers to Halifax, landed 22 there, and took on board 10 others for Boston. She passed, on Monday morning last, several icebergs—one of them large, and of great height, presenting a magnificent sight. The Gt. Western was spoken the day before, of course after having passed the ice.

The Caledonia, Capt. McKellar, hence 1st ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 14th, in 13 days passage from this port, and 11 from Halifax.

The news by this arrival is of but little importance. The English Ministry it will be seen, has been defeated by a majority of one.

Defeat of Ministers.

"At half past 3 o'clock this morning, says the United Service Journal of June 5th, "the House of Commons declared, by a majority of one, that the present ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the Constitution. For Sir R. Peel's motion 312 against 311: majority for the censure and expulsion of ministers, 1.—When the cheers which followed the announcement of the division had subsided, Lord John Russell said that he would take until Monday to determine what course he would pursue for the vindication of Ministers."

On Monday, Lord John intimated his intention to advise a dissolution, whereupon Sir Robert agreed not to oppose the supplies.

The Ministry have since been beaten by a majority of 18, on the Criminal Law question.

The Queen will not dissolve Parliament in person, but by commission.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 22d or 23d of June.

There had been a decided improvement in the Cotton Market at Liverpool. The sales on the 18th amounted to fully 5000 bags.

The Tea Market was dull, and prices barely supported.

In the House of Lords, in answer to a question from Lord Strangford, Earl Minto said the government did not think it expedient to send any vessel after the President steamer. The Noble Earl also threw discredit upon the conjectures raised respecting the large steamer seen in St. George's Channel, hinting that some of the reports respecting the President originated from speculators.

The anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo was celebrated with great pomp on the 18th.

Her Majesty had given a Court Ball, and held a Grand Drawing Room on the 17th.

An extensive fire occurred in the town of Crediton, Devonshire, which destroyed 40 houses.

Lord John Russell is to be married to Lady Fanny Elliot towards the close of July.

Mr. Vandenhoff and daughter were to commence an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, on the 21st of June.—Mr. Macready was playing at Manchester.

The venerable Earl of Fortescue died on the 17th of June, after an illness of about three weeks.

There have been some serious riots at Nottingham, and the military had been called out. A correspondent of the Globe says: My last account took the election up to Monday night, when Sir John Hobhouse and Mr Larpent were stated to be in Nottingham and addressing the electors. The high state of feeling which exists was evinced on Monday night when the Yellow flags were torn down by the Blues, and Mr. Larpent himself struck as he was proceeding to his hotel. On Tuesday, the bands and flags of both parties were out, and some conflicts of a most serious nature ensued. Many were severely injured and several stabbed in the contests. Towards evening it was evident that more would be done than had been

Reinforcements for India will commence leaving Chatham during the present month. The total number of troops to be embarked for the three presidencies will average about 800. Detachments to about the same extent have also been placed under orders to proceed direct from this country to China, in addition to those which are now on their voyage thither from India. [United Service Gaz.

A contract has, we understand, been concluded with Mr. Green, the ship owner, for tonnage for the conveyance of 1000 troops which government are about to send direct to China. Three vessels have been taken up for this service, at a charge to the public of £15,000. [Morn. Post.

FRANCE.

Marshal Soult had resigned in consequence of the introduction of a Law of Recruitment Bill. But on his appearance at the Council, June 6th, the Bill was withdrawn and the difficulties ended.

The Paris papers quote the following from the Toulon Sentinelle de la Marine of the 6th. "On Tuesday next, twelve ships of the line, formed into three divisions, are to sail under the command of Vice Admiral Hugon. The destination of that squadron is unknown; but some persons are of opinion that its departure is connected with the events in the East, which are becoming daily more serious.—The sudden return of the division under the orders of Rear-Admiral Casy gives additional force to those conjectures."—A young Englishman, seemingly a workman, was arrested at Bologne on the 2d, on landing from the London packet, with a sort of infernal machine concealed in a rush basket. He said that he was a gunsmith at Bridgewater, and that he had invented the machine, which he came to offer the French Government. The affair is under investigation.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Territory has been invaded by 1500 Aldudes. The affair was under discussion in Cortes.

PORTUGAL.

The hopes excited respecting the President by the ship Conde Palma having met with a steamer under sail on the 23d April, were damped by the arrival at Gibraltar, on the 2d inst, of the French steamer Tonnere, from Brazil and Azores. This steamer had been out 94 days from Rio, eighty three from Bahia, and twenty from the Azores: it might therefore have been the vessel seen making for the Azores by the Conde Palma. The Espoir, British brig of war which sailed from Lisbon on the 18th inst., to look after the President, returned on the 4th, having touched at the island of Madeira, without gleaning any intelligence of the object of her pursuit, though she spoke several vessels in her course.

It is stated in a letter from Carlshue, that the small town of Parsberg has been entirely burnt down; 224 houses were consumed.

The Precurseur of Antwerp says, on the authority of letters from Holland, that a marriage between the Prince de Joinville and the Princess Sophia, daughter of the King of Holland, may be considered as agreed upon.

A letter from Rome of the 34th ult, states that an order had been given for public prayers to God to soften the heart of the Emperor of Cochin China, who had put to death eleven missionaries who had arrived in that country to preach the Gospel.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED AT ONCE.—A most lamentable and distressing occurrence took place at the mouth of Cypress creek, in the county of Calloway, Kentucky, a few miles below the mouth of Sandy, on Wednesday the 24th ultimo.—A little son of Mr. J. B. Winchester, who lives near the mouth of Cypress, was fishing in the creek, a few rods from the house on the opposite side, below a log across the creek, just left very slippery from the subsidence of the back water from Tennessee river, then falling from the late rise. He is supposed to have fallen in from the log, and his mother and grandmother (Mr. Winchester's mother) to have been drowned in attempting to get him out. A little girl, about three years old, and just beginning to talk, and a suckling infant about three months old, were all that were left at the house. The little girl crossed the log and went to a neighbor's house, about a quarter of a mile off, and told them, as well as she could be understood, that her mother was in the water.—On search being made, the three bodies were found within about six feet each other. Mr. Winchester's wife having one handful of his mother's hair. The scene must have been heart-rending to the father.

LIGHTNING AT WORCESTER. We learn from the New York Courier that during a tremendous thunder guest at Worcester, in this state, on Wednesday, the Baptist church was struck by lightning, while the vestry of the church was filled with children, making arrangements for the approaching celebration of the 4th.—About twenty of the children were struck down—most of them were burned, some seriously, but, as by a miracle, no one was killed. One little girl had a comb melted by the fluid, yet she escaped with trifling injury. The lightning struck in two other places, but no damage was done. A person who was present represents it the most terrific scene he ever witnessed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. About 9 o'clock Monday evening, a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Milton Hall, East Castle street. The shop with its contents was entirely destroyed. A three story house occupied by Mr. Joseph Greele, was consumed, most of the furniture was saved. Three two story wooden houses on Orange Lane were burned. The blacksmith's shop of Mr. James Henley, with its contents, was also destroyed—the varnish shop of M. S. Hyde was partly burnt. The stable of Tully & Wood, and the house of Amos Lewis, were entirely consumed. The amount of loss has not been ascertained. The fire occurred in a very dangerous neighborhood, as the buildings are mostly of wood, and are as closely situated as they well can be. A dwelling house near Alger's Iron Foundry, South Boston, was also partly destroyed by fire on Monday.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Yesterday, as an Omnibus driver was passing through Ann street with his vehicle, a child of Mr. Bradley of Tonny's Alley was accidentally struck by the wheel and killed.—We understand from the relations of the deceased that Mr Lufkin the driver, was not urging his horses at an unreasonable speed, and that he was in no way censurable for the misfortune. He stopped his horses as quickly as possible on perceiving that the child was running before the omnibus. [Times.

The Northampton Democrat informs us that twenty-eight of the most inveterate drunkards in that town have joined the Washington Total Abstinence Society and signed the pledge.

The report that an old lady in her anxiety to hear a courting scene, ran her head through the key hole, is now contradicted.

Commercial Courtship.

A merchant, originally from Liverpool, having acquired a large fortune in one of the West India Islands, concluded that he could not be happy in the enjoyment of it unless he shared it with a woman of merit, and knowing of none to his fancy he wrote to a worthy correspondent of his in Liverpool to procure a "helpmate for him." He was not acquainted with any style except in business; therefore treating of affairs of love as matters of merchandize, after giving his friend several commissions, and reserving this for the last, he went on thus: "Item: Seeing that I have taken a resolution to marry, and that I do not find a suitable match for me here, do not fail to send by the next ship bound hither, a young woman of form and qualifications following: As to portion I demand none; let her be of an honest family, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, of a middle stature, and well proportioned; her face agreeable, her temper mild, here character blameless, her health good, and her constitution strong enough to bear the changes of climate, that there may be no occasion to look out for a second, through loss of the first soon after she comes to hand—which must be provided against as much as may be considering the dangers of the sea. If she arrive here conditioned as above said, with the present letter endorsed by you, or at least a true copy thereof, that there may be no mistake or imposition, I hereby engage and bind myself to satisfy the said letter by marrying the bearer at 15 days sight. In witness whereof, I subscribe," &c.

The correspondent read over and over this odd article which put the future spouse on the same footing with the bale of goods he was to send to his friend, and after admiring the prudent exactness of the West Indian (whose ingeniousness he well knew) and his laconic style in enumerating the qualifications he insisted on, he endeavored to serve him to his mind, and after making many inquiries, he judged he had found a lady fit for his purpose—of reputable family, but slender fortune; of good temper and polite education, well shaped, and more than commonly beautiful. He made the proposal to her, and the young woman, whose dependence was chiefly upon a cross old aunt, with whom she lived in a state of perpetual uneasiness, accepted it.

A ship bound for the West Indies, was that week fitting up at Liverpool; the young woman together with the bale of goods put on board; being well provided with necessaries, and particularly with a certificate in due form, and endorsed by the correspondent. She was also included in the invoice, the last article which runs thus:

"Item: A young gentle-woman of 24 years of age, quality, shape, condition, as per order, as appears from the certificate and affidavit she has produced."

The writings which were thought necessary for so exact a man as her future husband, were, an extract from the parish register, a certificate of her character attested by the clergyman; an attestation of her neighbors, setting forth that *she had patiently lived three years with* an old aunt, who was intolerably peevish, and had not during all that time given the said aunt, the least occasion for complaint: and lastly, goodness of constitution, was attested by four physicians.—Before the gentle-woman's departure the correspondent sent letters of advice by other ships to his friend, informing him that by such a ship he should send a woman of such an age, character, condition, &c—in a word, such as he himself had requested to be sent.

The letters of advice, the bales, and the young woman, got safe into port, and the West Indian, who was one of the foremost on the pier at the lady's landing, was charmed to see so handsome and interesting a female, more especially when she approached him in the most graceful and modest manner, said, "Sir, I have a bill of exchange upon you; will you be pleased to honor it." At the same time she delivered his correspondent's letter, on reading which he exclaimed, "Ah! madam, I never yet suffered my bills to be protested, and I assure you that this shall not be the first."

This interview was in a few days followed by the nuptials, which were very magnificent, and the new married couple were well satisfied with the happy union, negociated by a bill of exchange.

The Slave Trade.

Captain Fisher, of the bark Harriet, which arrived at New Bedford yesterday, from New Holland, via. St. Helena, furnishes the following list of slavers captured by English vessels of war since the 3d of July, 1840, and taken into St. Helena for adjudication, which has been kindly forwarded to us by the editor of the New Bedford Register:—

In July, 1840, the Audalusia, Doringa, and Dictator, all captured by H. M. brig Brisk: also, the Maria Petta, captured by the Water Witch. None of these vessels had any slaves. December 15, 1840, the Julia, captured by the Water Witch, with 220 slaves. February 5, 1841, the Louisa, captured by the Brisk, with 343 slaves. In March, 1841, the Messiana, with 280 slaves, the Minerva, with 325 slaves, and the Vito de Decembri, with no slaves, all captured by the Brisk; also, the Douse d'Abriel, captured by the brig Persia, with no slaves. April 3, 1841, the Elio, with 350 slaves, captured by the Water Witch.—Total eleven slavers, and 1543 slaves.

There were some riotous proceedings, which at one time threatened to be of a serious character, at Cincinnati, on the 15th ult. They grew out of an attempt made by some abolitionists to resist an officer, while endeavoring to arrest a fugitive slave. The abolitionists were brought before a magistrate, and held to bail in the aggregate sum of $3000, for want of which they were committed.

The Ambitious Matrons.

(FROM THE ITALIAN.)

BY W. J. BUCKMINSTER.

It is said that when Alboino reigned in Verona, the matrons wished to sit in the senate and decide upon the affairs of the kingdom with the senators and the king.

"Why," said they, "ought the men alone to be reputed worthy of this honor, though they are ignorant and cowardly, while we, though well informed and courageous, are entirely excluded? It must be said that we ladies have really been fools never to aspire to a participation in the government: but the time is now come in which our sex must attain to this honor which has never been granted to it in any generation. Indeed, Alboino shall not have a moment of peace until he grants us this privilege. We ought to torment him until he permits us to take our places on the senatorial seats."

With such declarations they raised quite a tumult, and running to the door of the royal palace clamored so much that Alboino indicated plainly he would have them all hung rather than be any more troubled by them. But the more angry they perceived Alboino became, the more loudly they clamored. At length, the king, not knowing what to do, sent for the queen to interpose. Having given a hearing to some of the matrons, and having learned their pretensions and their reasons, she was so transported by their eloquence that she truly thought great wrong had been done to her sex in refusing to admit the matrons to the privileges which they wished to obtain.

The queen then dismissed them and ran to the apartment of her husband, who came to meet her. She no sooner saw him than she began to murmur, and say, that truly the matrons had a thousand reasons—and they should have been permitted to sit in the senate and discuss the affairs of the kingdom with the men.

"What, then!—are we women considered as so many fools? Indeed, if we should sit in your councils of state, you would not make so many foolish decisions, because we should take so much pains before the edicts went forth, that they would never be proclaimed unless they were just and perfect—that is to say—approved by us."

"Oh, fools!" exclaimed Alboino at this discourse, taking huge strides and stamping his feet furiously. "I will have you all shut up in a tower, and there you will learn to govern from a jailor."

"What tower? What jailor?" cried the queen, turning and flying, frightened. But in flying she looked back from time to time, and repeatedly exclaimed: "Yes, we will sit in the senate, or we will turn the seas and the mountains upside down."

Alboino remained to give orders that all the matrons should be bound, when behold, Bertoldo entered. He was the jester of the court whom nature had endowed with great talent, and he had often given his lord most useful advice. On entering he began to laugh immoderately. The king having inquired why he laughed thus, he replied, "I am laughing at these *ladies, who, seeing thy simplicity, have* grown so bold that they have rendered thee almost distracted. If I were in thy place, I would not be deterred from making them all silent and ashamed."

"How would you do," demanded Alboino.

"If you will consent," replied Bertoldo, "to employ an artifice which I will tell thee, thou wilt be able in a few hours without using violence or shedding blood, to liberate thyself from their importunate and foolish ambition."

The king begged to be informed what the artifice was, promising him a large reward, if by his means he were relieved from so great uneasiness. Bertoldo ran quickly to the market, bought a little bird and put it in a little box, which he consigned to the king, telling him the design. Alboino sent for the queen, deposited the box in her hands and commanded her to give it to the matrons, promising them on the part of the king, that if they would bring it back again the next day as they had received it, without opening it, the privileges which they demanded should be granted to them.

The queen took it and could not find a moment by herself to examine what was within. Soon all the matrons returned in a crowd to the door of the palace, clamoring. She was obliged to call two of them before she had an opportunity of satisfying her own curiosity. The queen confided the little box to them, enjoining upon them what the king had directed.—The two matrons departed full of joy, saying, the directions should be implicitly obeyed; but they had not finished descending the steps, when they stopped a little, looking at each other and laughing foolishly, "What can it be?" said one; "I should like to know," said the other, "but I dare not open it."

Coming to their companions they showed the little box with great mystery, explaining the orders of the king. All the ladies crowded together, rose on tiptoe thrusting their heads forward; some wanted to touch the box, others wished to shake it a little. One cried, "What can it be?" another "Oh! what can it be?"—"Let me touch it." "Oh! gently, there may be an egg in it." "Perhaps it may be a mouse." "Do you hear any thing move?" "Oh! yes, this is truly worthy of a king—to order the ladies not to open a little box which is not worth two-pence." "Perhaps he believes we are so silly that after opening it, we should not know how to shut it again." "Do not you see this is a mockery?" "Come let us open it a little and let us see?" "Oh! no, no," said the one who held it in her hand; but at the same time she raised the cover a very little. "Ah! why are you afraid?" said another, "give it to me and you will see how it is done." "Hold fast! permit me to do it, I am the oldest, I can satisfy all your curiosity, give it to me, I will raise the cover very gently and if I see anything in it that moves, I will shut it again quickly."

In the meantime she who held the box, being more curious than the rest, opened it entirely. The bird flew out and the matrons remained like so many simpletons.

After a short silence, "Well," said one of the most daring, "Is there any great trouble us? Here was a little bird, and it is gone. It will not be very difficult to buy another and carry it to Alboino in the same box."

At these words all the matrons laughed for joy; but one, assuming a serious and melancholy countenance, exclaimed, "Alas! who saw what sort of a bird it was? If we carry another back to the king and he discovers our deception, indeed, he will have reason to punish us. It is better, since we have been so foolish, to confess our error and implore his pardon." There being, however, different opinions, they resolved to defer the decision till the following day. When the time had arrived they met together, and after a long discussion, resolved upon the best plan, a thing truly rare in the history of that time.

They went to the palace and presented themselves to the queen, recounted the sad event of the bird entreating her protection. She was much displeased to see that the hope of sitting in the senate was entirely lost, without reflecting that herself, if there had been an opportunity would have opened the box before them. She began to scold loudly and reproach them for their curiosity. The unfortunate ladies wept, scratched their faces and tore their hair. At length the queen, being a kind hearted lady, recovered from her anger and attempted to console them, and herself went with them to Alboino to entreat his pardon.

The queen led the way with the empty box; the matrons followed, holding one other by the hand, with downcast and fearful eyes. When the king saw the little box empty he could scarcely refrain from laughing; but he restrained himself and broke forth into invectives. The queen gradually pacified him and succeeded at length in obtaining his pardon. The matrons were so much mortified that they dared speak no more of the senate or of government. The sagacity of Bertoldo was praised for more than a few days; but after that no one ventured to speak of it. [Baltimore Ocean.

A VIRTUOUS MAN. During the wars in Germany, the captain of a troop of cavalry was ordered out on a foraging party. He marched at the head of his troop to the quarter assigned him, a solitary place, uncultivated, and nearly covered with wood. In the middle of it stood a single cottage—the residence of a poor man, one of the Moravian brethren. On perceiving the hut, the captain knocked at the door, when the aged, pious sufferer poverty made his appearance. His hair and locks were silvered with old age, while his countenance bespoke that inward peace which the world cannot give nor take away.

"Father," said the officer, "show me a field, so that I can set my troopers to forage."

"I will presently, if you will follow me," replied the old man.

After leaving the valley, about a quarter of an hour's march, they found a field of barley.

"There is the very thing we want," said the captain.

"Have patience for a few minutes," replied his guide, "when you shall be satisfied."

They went on, about the distance of a quarter of a league farther, when they arrived at another field of barley. The troopers dismounted, cut down the grain, bound it up, and re-mounted, while their guide looked on. When they were about to depart, the officer said:

"Father, you have given yourself the necessary trouble in coming so far; the field we first saw was much better than this."

"Very true, sir," replied the good man, "but it was not mine."

This stroke, (says the author very justly,) goes directly to the heart. It is an atheist to produce any thing to be compared with it. Surely he who does not feel his heart warmed by such an example of exalted virtue, has not yet acquired the first principle of moral taste.

HORRIBLE SUSPICION. An elderly gentleman of considerable wealth, in Springfield, Illinois, recently accompanied his two brothers to that city. The brothers returned, but the man was missing. Several persons, who suspected foul play from the answers of the brothers, went in search of him, and on reaching Springfield, learned that the two had recently come into possession of a large sum of money. On reaching a retired spot near the village, they found blood and some sprouts growing around a stump and that other sprouts had been taken away. Continuing their search to a small pond, they found the missing man, and some papers stained with blood. The body had not been found at the last accounts, but the brothers were in custody.

INFLUX OF FOREIGNERS. The number of immigrants who have arrived during the present season from foreign ports exceeds 21,000. It is expected that during the months of July and August at least 40,000 more will arrive at New York and Quebec.

MURDERERS CAPTURED. Two of the prisoners who lately escaped from the Missouri Penitentiary after murdering the keeper, have been re-taken. The names are William Myers and James Fugate.

NIX'S MATE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. The monument of wood on the shoal called Nix's Mate, in the harbor, below Fort Independence, was struck by lightning on Wednesday afternoon, and split open